

Forming an Acquaintance

By RICHARD MARKLEY

I was joggling along in an old fashioned horse car—for this happened twenty-five years ago—reading a morning paper, when something moved me to look up. There sat a girl looking straight at me with a pair of great dark, liquid eyes which bespoke an unconscious interest in me. On meeting my gaze she half started, turned her away, and a slight blush passed across her cheeks like the flush of an aurora.

The conductor was passing through the car and at the moment called:

"Fares, please!"

This was evidently a relief to the girl's embarrassment. Opening a portemonnaie she carried in her hand, she began to look for change. She took out several samples, a tiny bit of paper on which were written voluminous memoranda, and finally a bill, which she offered to the conductor.

"Don't give change for more than a dollar," he said, handing her back a \$5 bill.

"But I have nothing else," she said lugubriously.

"Can't help it; you must pay your fare or get off."

In a jiffy I had a nickel out of my vest pocket and handed it to the conductor. He dropped it in his pocket, rang his bell and passed out of this story.

But the girl did not. She thanked me in a melodious voice that penetrated my soul and asked me for my address, that she might return my loan. I told her that it would be a lot of trouble for her to send a coin, and the amount was not worth it. She insisted, and I gave her what she asked for.

But my giving her my address would not necessarily gain me hers. And her address I must have. Of course I would not think of intruding myself further upon her by opening a conversation with her, so we sat mute, I keeping one eye on my paper, the other on her.

I passed the place where I had intended to leave the car without alighting, for I had settled upon a plan. When I saw the girl glance at the names of the streets I, too, looked out through the window and began to fold my newspaper, purposely doubling it so that it would not fit in my pocket. This gave me an opportunity to refold it again and again, and I only got it in its place when the girl called on the conductor to stop the car. We left the platform together, I handing her down.

"Since we alight at the same time," I said, raising my hat with all the deference I could summon, "we might get the change for your bill, and you would not be put to the trouble of sending me a nickel."

"Thank you for suggesting it," she replied. "We are near Hogan's drug store, where there is a subpostoffice, and I can buy some stamps. That will insure my getting the change I need."

We walked a short distance together to the drug store. It was evident from the moment the girl entered that she was known there. The clerk who sold her the stamps asked her if she had received the package he had sent her the day before, calling her Miss Cummings. This gave me her name. On receiving the change for her bill with the stamps, she handed me a nickel. I have it in a box containing scarf pins, studs, sleeve buttons and such other articles as a man must have.

Having squared the financial account, she went to the toilet counter, where she purchased some articles. I turned to the cigar stand and spent an equal amount of time selecting something to smoke. I was there long enough to hear the girl tell the clerk to send her purchases to 125 Seville avenue.

So far, so good. I had her name and address. She passed out ahead of me, which I intended she should do, giving me a formal nod. Half an hour later I passed 125 Seville avenue, where was several blocks from the drug store.

What should be my next move was a poser. I spent a week trying to find some one who could introduce me to the girl I desired to know and failed. But I must know her. One day I put on my thinking cap and mused to this effect: She wishes to know me. Of that I am certain from the expression in her eyes when I looked up from my paper at her in the street car. She will forgive every advance that indicates I am trying to form her acquaintance improperly.

Having come to this conclusion, I wrote her a note saying that I had discovered the nickel she had given me to be counterfeit. I would not trouble her to return it, but with her permission would bring it to her and receive a real nickel or five copper cents, whichever she might choose to give me.

In return I received a note from my correspondent stating that if I would call on an appointed afternoon at 8 o'clock I would receive 5 cents. I feared I would be handed it by a servant.

The statement that I would "receive" the money staggered me. What was my delight on ringing the doorbell to be ushered into a drawing room, and a few minutes later my charmer entered, smiling and blushing.

Of course I felt pretty sure that she was conscious of my little ruse. However, it brought about the occasion or excuse for a call.

While on our honeymoon I asked her if she recognized at the time that I was only making an excuse to get in a call. For reply she asked me what there was so awfully verdant about her.

This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding.

NEW LOAN TO ITALY

United States Advances Another \$55,000,000—Total to Allies Now \$2,321,400,000.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The government Tuesday advanced Italy another credit of \$55,000,000, bringing the total advanced to that government up to \$235,000,000 and the total advanced to the allies up to \$2,321,400,000.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR WOMAN

Mrs. Kenerson Sentenced Yesterday at St. Johnsbury

JOHN KERWIN GIVEN TWO YEARS

Mrs. Kenerson's Attorney Appeals—Bail Is Denied Mrs. Etta May Hicks

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 13.—Judge Fish yesterday sentenced Mrs. Sarah Kenerson to imprisonment for life in the state prison at Windsor for the murder of little Alice Bradshaw on the night of July 5.

Mrs. Kenerson showed no emotion. After her sentence she walked out of the courtroom hand-in-hand with her husband, who had been an interested spectator of the trial.

Before sentence was imposed Attorney Porter introduced a motion that the verdict of the jury be set aside. The court overruled the motion.

Counsel for the defense announced an appeal to the supreme court on exceptions. Judge Fish said the case would be passed to the supreme court and that in the meantime the respondent would go to state prison.

John Kerwin, who three weeks ago pleaded guilty as an accessory after the fact, was sentenced to state prison for a term not less than two years nor more than three years.

The court next took up for consideration the motion of Attorney Alexander Dunnett for a change of venue in the trial of Mrs. Etta Hicks, also indicted for the murder of the Bradshaw girl. This motion for the second time was overruled and on the same ground as before, that the court felt that twelve men could be found in Caledonia county who would fairly try the case. Lawyer Dunnett then asked for the release of his client on bail.

Attorney-General Barber objected. The trial would show, he said, that the evidence that she killed the Bradshaw child was much stronger than what appeared against Mrs. Kenerson. The court denied bail.

KORNILOFF WOULD PUT DOLGOROUKI ON THRONE

Russian General Is Said to Have Selected Prince as Man to Rule Russia.

London, Sept. 13.—General Korniloff plans to place the head of the Dolgorouki family on the throne of Russia, according to reports which reached here yesterday.

One member of that family, Prince Dolgorouki, is now a voluntary exile with the former czar at Tobolsk, and presumably it is this representative of the family the revolting Russian general aspires to put into power.

He is one of the greatest nobles in Russia.

SWINDLE IN KING CASE?

United States District Attorney Will Ask Grand Larceny Indictment.

New York, Sept. 13.—Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who is in charge of the investigation into the death of Mrs. Maud A. King at Concord, N. C., announced yesterday that, after an all-night examination of papers and correspondence belonging to Gaston B. Means, he had found sufficient evidence to warrant indictments for grand larceny against one or more persons for looting the King estate. The assistant district attorney said he had found in Means' effects a paper upon which was an agreement whereby Means was to receive \$50,000 in case the new will of Mrs. King's husband, which is now up for probate, got through successfully.

Means was a business manager for Mrs. King and was witness of her death, Aug. 29, by a pistol shot.

Mr. Dooling was accompanied to the criminal courts building from Means' apartment here by Afton Means, brother of Gaston, and Henry Deitch, Afton's father-in-law, who, under subpoena, were expected to go before the grand jury.

HARD COAL NEAR RECORD.

Shipments from Mines in August Heaviest Ever Known in Month Except Once.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 13.—The shipments of anthracite coal for August, as reported to the anthracite bureau of information, amounted to 7,013,996 tons, the second time in the history of anthracite mining that the shipments in any one month exceeded 7,000,000 tons. The August figures are within 35,051 tons of the high-water mark made in June of this year.

The shipments for the eight months of 1917 amounted to 51,405,341 tons, an increase of 7,019,001 tons, or almost 16 per cent, over the corresponding period of last year. The total shipments to date are 1,474,925 tons in excess of the tonnage shipped in the first nine months of 1916.

LAY IN SUPPLY OF WINTER ONIONS.

A dry, well-ventilated place, such as an attic, furnishes a good storage place for onions in winter, as slight freezing does not injure them, provided they are not handled while frozen.

To keep well, onions must be mature and thoroughly dry. Put them in ventilated barrels, baskets, crates, or loosely woven bags, as good ventilation is essential to the keeping of onions.

For further information regarding the storage of onions, see farmers' bulletins 354 and 879, issued by the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

POLISH DEFENSE SENDS PROTEST

Declares Pope Benedict's Letter to Leaders of Belligerent Peoples Did Wrong to Rights and Dignity of the Polish Nation.

New York, Sept. 13.—The following protest on behalf of the Polish national defense committee has been sent to his grace, the Rt. Rev. Giovanni Bonzano, apostolic delegate to the United States of America at Washington, D. C.:

To His Grace, the Rt. Rev. Giovanni Bonzano, Apostolic delegate to the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

Your Grace:

The Polish national defense committee requests that your grace transmit to the hands of his eminence, the cardinal secretary of state of the Holy See, its expressions of profound grief because of the wrong done to the rights and to the dignity of the Polish nation by the apostolic letter of his holiness, Benedict XV., addressed to the leaders of the belligerent peoples.

Every liberty- and justice-loving individual must greet with full appreciation the peremptory demand of his holiness, that the Germans should forthwith evacuate the territories of Belgium and France, which they occupy. By this demand his holiness expressly rejects the idea of conquest and recognizes the fact that conquest by force of arms cannot constitute a legal basis for incorporating foreign territories without the consent of the people of such territories. Thus the indisputable right of the Belgian and the French nations to the territories inhabited by them immediately prior to the outbreak of the war has been emphatically recognized by the Holy See.

The attitude of the Holy See with regard to the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, which were wrested from France in 1871, is, however, not as definite, as the apostolic letter of his holiness in discreet silence passes over the imperative necessity of restoring these provinces to their mother country, France.

Painful and unexpected, however, is the attitude assumed by the Holy See with regard to the rights of the Polish nation to liberty and independence. His holiness speaks of the Polish question in the following words:

"The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions . . . relative . . . to territories making a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, whose noble and historical traditions and sufferings which it has endured, especially during the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations."

Thus in the opinion of the Holy See, Poland is not a nation which is fully entitled to independent political life. His holiness does not demand that the Germans evacuate the territory of the former commonwealth of Poland, which is almost in its entirety occupied by the armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Holy See does not recognize the sovereign rights of the Polish nation to its own territory, but merely speaks of sympathies of nations, which Poland ought to conciliate because of the sufferings she has endured. According to the terms of the apostolic letter, Poland is but "a territorial and political question which should be examined" not in its entirety but only in "part." The fate of the rest of the "parts" of Poland which his holiness excludes from the examination remains unknown. Which of the partitioning powers is therefore to have possession of the excluded parts of Poland?

In the opinion of the Holy See the Poles are not even entitled to decide about their own fate. The apostolic letter expressly defines the composition of the body, which is to examine the territorial questions. In the paragraph relating to this subject we read as follows:

"The parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we said formerly, the aspirations of the peoples."

Thus the Polish nation is supposed to wait patiently, without participating in the congress of the leaders of the belligerent nations, while these leaders decide the fate of but a "part" of Poland.

If such is to be the "supremacy of right" referred to by the Holy See we can give the positive assurance that there will not be one single citizen in Poland who will assent to such decision made by the partitioning powers.

Different was the tenor of addresses directed by the predecessors of his holiness, Benedict XV., to the Polish nation at the times of the latter's triumphs over the foes of Poland.

At the time when the Polish kings triumphed over the German empire and were about to crush the rebellious and treacherous Teutonic order of the cross, the Holy See defending the Germans insisted that they should be spared by the Polish kings and did not shrink from interdicting the recalcitrant Polish kings and the entire Polish nation, when the Poles were protecting their own interests.

Clear and peremptory was also the attitude assumed by the Holy See when it frustrated, in the interests of the Roman Catholic church and to the disadvantage of the Polish and of the Russian nations, the victory of King Stefan Batory, elected king by the Poles through a free election, over Ivan the Terrible, czar of Muscovy, the greatest tyrant since Nero. By this action of the Holy See, the eastward march of civilization was halted and the Russian nation delivered into a bondage of an autocracy.

Clear and peremptory was the tenor of the demand made by the Holy See upon the king of Poland, John III. Sobieski, to save Austria, contrary to the interest of Poland, from the danger threatening at that time the Hapsburg empire at the hands of the Moslems.

On the other hand the connivance of the Holy See with Austria's participation in the partitions of Poland is a generally known fact. Known also is the interdict pronounced by the Holy See

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of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC tobaccos—Blended



A new combination—mild, yet they "Satisfy"!

Yes, this new cigarette is more than just good-tasting, it delivers a new and important thing to smokers—

Chesterfields "reach home," they let you know you are smoking—they "Satisfy"!

Yet, they're Mild!

Don't be surprised—the new blend of Imported and Domestic tobaccos does it. And the blend can't be copied.

Let Chesterfields give you new cigarette enjoyment.

Legitimate Myers Tobacco Co.

They "Satisfy"!—and yet they're Mild!



Package wrapped in dust-proof, moisture-proof paper—keeps them fresh.

20 for 10¢

against the Polish revolutionaries in 1830-1831.

But now, when on May 28, 1917, the Polish nation through its representatives proclaimed at the city hall in Cracow a free, united and independent Poland with access to the sea by way of the port of Gdansk, Dantzig, the Holy See failed to assume the same peremptory attitude as it took in the defense of Belgium and France and failed to demand from the Germans and Austrians the immediate evacuation of the territories of the former commonwealth of Poland, which was for so many years, nay centuries, so loyal and so submissive to the Roman Catholic church.

The attitude taken by the Holy See with regard to the sovereign rights of the Polish nation assumes an entirely unexpected aspect when we take into consideration the fact that the Polish nation, suffering under the German occupation from starvation and deprived of their homelands because of the burning down of thousands of villages and towns by the Russian and the German armies, managed to forward, often depriving their half-starving children of the last slice of bread, a very considerable amount of the Peter's pence to his holiness, the pope.

It is possible that in accordance with the desire of his holiness the same leaders who started the present war will be hailed by the coming generations as "splendid pacifists." The future generations of Poland, however, will find other appellations for these leaders and for those who represented Poland as a beggar deserving pity from the mighty of this world.

We can, however, assure his holiness that with great confidence and gratitude, the Polish nation addresses itself to that people the representative of which assumed an entirely different attitude with regard to the Polish question.

The entire world has listened to the words of President Wilson, which afford

no possibility of equivocal interpretation and which gave courage to all oppressed nationalities.

President Wilson said among other things:

"Every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful. . . . No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and

that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. . . . There should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland."

President Wilson explicitly stated who is to determine the future configuration of the world by saying as follows:

"Phrases will not accomplish the result. . . . Effective readjustments will. . . . But they must follow a principle and this principle is plain. . . . No people must be forced under the sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. . . . And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical co-operation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with another."

Out of the bloody clouds of this terrible slaughter emerges the new structure of the world. The present situation requires other principles and other expedients than those in use in former days. Those who stick to forms that outlived themselves are necessarily bound to lose and to forfeit their former importance.

The leadership of the world is passing to that nation whose chief executive first proclaimed the right to liberty and independence for all peoples.

A worldwide peace will come only when a guaranty of these principles of liberty is entrusted to the United States of America.

Asking your grace to kindly accept the expressions of our profound esteem, we beg to remain,

Most respectfully,

For the Polish National Defense Committee,

(Signed)

Joseph Zaleski, President,

Stanislaw Rayzacher, Secretary.

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Stanislaw Rayzacher, Secretary.

Sure Sign.
Master—What! Forgotten your pencil again? What would you think of a soldier who went to war without a gun? Tommy I'd think he was an officer, sir—Passing Show.

Mrs. Hardy's Eczema a Mass of Little Itching Blisters. In One Month Healed By Cuticura.

"My right ankle and up as far as my knee was a mass of little blisters that would open when I scratched them. I was told it was eczema. My limbs were badly swollen and a great many nights I was awakened by the itching. The trouble went to my fingers and the skin was inflamed and red. I had to scratch and the eruption smarted and my fingers would crack open. My clothing was aggravating to me and when I put my hands in water they would smart."

"The trouble lasted two months before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I got relief in less than a week, and after using them a month I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. James Hardy, Fryeburg, Me., Oct. 6, 1916.

Why not prevent these distressing skin troubles by making Cuticura your every-day toilet Soap aided by touches of Ointment to heal the first signs of pimples, rashes, etc.? No pricer or more effective emollients exist than Cuticura. For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere.

